qualify and explain away, and jumble, and and turn, and trim the figures that they to deceive the people as to the true intent of the assault made upon the protective system. In my judgment, Mr. Mills brought his bill to a poor market, when he appears to its defender in the city of Evansville. Before the war we had a tariff like unto that which Mr. Milis embodies in his bill, and now, pray, look back twenty-eight years, and recall what a small town Evansville then was. Then look, to-day, at her population! More than 50,000 people, who are engaged in a variety and combination of manufactures as extraordinary, I think, as can be found in any city of its size in the whole Union. Evansville has one of the largest cotton-mills to be found west of New England. It has five woolen-mills: it has ten iron four dries; it has five establishments for the manufacture of steam-boilers; it has ten carriage manufactories; it has seventeen establishments for the manufacture harness and saddlery; it has five establishments for the building of steam-engines; it has eight furni-ture factories; it has four establishments for the manufacture of shoes; it has thirteen establishments for the manufacture of farm-wagons; it has three potteries; it has seven planing-mille; it has twenty establishments working in copper, tin and sheet-iron; and I might continue the list through brass foundries, stave factories, stone-yards and tanneries, and I know not how many more, amounting in the aggregate to 150 different establishments. Does any man in his senses believe that all these establishments, or any considerable proportion of them, would ever bave been founded and maintained and prospered in Evansville under the free-trade tariff existing before the war! Or does any man believe that they would continue in prosperity un-der a tariff of practically the same kind now proposed by the President and the Democratic party in Congress? He knows little of the currents of trade in the past, or little of the terrible competition beyond the sea, who thinks that all these results could have been produced, or could now be maintained, under a low revenue fariff, which practically means free trade. "Mr. Milis does me the honor, in his speech, to quote what I said upon reaching home after a year's absence in Europe, to the effect that a tariff was primarily for the protection of American labor. I think any man is blind does not see, and practically dumb who does not say, the same thing. Let me illustrate: Mr. Mills proposes to take the tariff from wool and give to our manufacturers wool from Australia as cheap as they get it in England. I will take that as a test case, for wool is made a test case in the Mills bill. The wool being the same as the air and the light, and the water being the same, and the necessity for human laber being the same, how shall we make woolen goods here to compete with the reduce the wages of the working far below those now paid? A man might as well dispute an axiom in geometry as to dispute that fact; and the inevitable result must be one of two things-that we shall lose the market for wools in this country, or must reduce the wages of the laboring man from 30 to 45 per cent. President Cleveland evident ly accepts that result, for, not long ago, when army, proposals were invited from foreign countries as well as from our American manufacturand an English manufacturer, lowest by a few cents, was awarded the contract. The money was carried out of the country, and English workmen were preferred to American workmen by the present administration, for the avowed reason that they worked cheaper. The question, as I said. was, before all things, one of wages to the work-"Men of Indians, the Democrate address you

as though you were all farmers and were fearfully imposed upon by a hostile class of manufacturers living in distant States. That is a great mistake. Indiana is herself a great manufacturing State, and has within her own territory all the elements needed for manufacturing on the largest scale. Great as are the products of her fields, the products of her shops, with the multiplied power of steam and machinery, are equally great. You have, therefore, on your own soil the perfect results of protection in bringing the consumer and the producer close together. The farmer needs the home market which the manufacturing towns ford, and the manufacturing towns must have the supplies furnished from the farms. Each is required by the other, and both, working together, make a prosperous community of people. One without the other will never grow rich and powerful. Look at the other side of the picture, and see what a happy country we should have if the fre-trader could enforce his pet theory of buying everything where he can get it cheapest. We should have our wool from Australia, our woolen and cotton goods from England, our silks all from France, our copper from Chili, our salt from Turk's island, our coal from Nova Scotia, our iron-ore Spain, our steel rails from England, our s and steel machinery from Belgium. It would be a free-trader's paradise to see this dition of affairs, but protectionists instinctively know a better and a wiser policy. They know that if all the articles named shall cost more within our own borders, the grand compensation is found in liberal wages to American workmen and in millions of happy American

Mr. Blaine's address received the closest attention, and at its close a well-known and influential Democrat remarked: "Blaine is a logical talker. He gets more into a few words than any man I ever heard. What he says is worth thinking over."

Colonel Snowden gave such satisfaction that at the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's remarks he was again called to the front and compelled to once more address the audience on the subject of Mills's address of the night before. The crowd seemed to enjoy hearing the Pennsylvania crater dissect the Texas man's address. Before closing, the Colonel paid both General Harrison and Judge Gresham glowing compli-

Gen. A. P. Hovey. Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, next addressed the audience in a ten minutes' speech. He was fol-lowed by Hen. Frank B. Posey, Republican can-didate for Congress in the First district. At night another demonstration took place, far eclipsing in numbers and beauty the one of the fornoon. Colonel Snowden addressed a large andience at Evans's Hall Mr. Blaine left at 10 P. M., via the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis road, for Louisville, where he will spend Sun-

OTHER MEETINGS IN THE STATE.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 13 .- This city was again

Thomas B. Reed Reviews the Record of the Democratic Party on the Tariff Question.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

the scene of an enthusiastic Republican meeting night Hon. Thomas B. Reed was the chief stion, and the mammoth Princess Rink, with a seating capacity of fully 3,000, was erowded to its utmost capacity. When introduced. Mr. Reed disclaimed any unkind feeling towards Democrats, because he believed thousands of them were with us in this campaign, and whatever he should say against that party would be more in a spirit of sorrow for its weakness than of anger for shortcomings. He said that in every presidential campaign some new issue was presented to the people, and, although the tariff question had several times before figured in national contests, it had this time been accepted by both parties as the one great question to be passed upon by the voters of the Nation. Reviewing the history of protection, Mr. Reed said that before the war the South possessed a wast amount of labor-labor endowed only with muscle and brawn-as mind was impossible in slavery. The Southern statesman and planter thought cotton was king and always would and the labor of the South was almost exclusively employed in its cultivation. The proudet of this labor was sold in European markets, and, naturally, in return the Southern man favored a system which would allow him to purchase his supplies and necessary machinery in the cheaper English market, and have them imported free of duty. On the other and, here was the vast section lying north of Mason and Dixon's line, populated by a free people—a people not only free but intelligent— a people interested in manufactures, and, in connce, favoring the exclusion of the products of foreign labor. Thus arose an antagonism between the two sections on the question of proection, which, as proven by the Mills bill, still ists. Speaking of the present attitude of the emocratic leaders, he said:

The Democrats of to-day deny that they are for free rade. I am glad they do because that relieves me rom the necessity of proving it. You know it is inswning up. So with Democracy; they don't like to e. You may always know a man by the company seps. Names are meaningless, but association . . All of the free-trade clubs in the land are sending out great packages of docu-ments advocating Cleveland's election and free trade. One secretary of a free-trade club came into Maine to hes during the recent State election. on't know whether he made any speeches or not, but know what a man will build by the tools he Now I have as much respect for Mr. Mills as man as I have lack of confidence in his statesmahin. Now, Mr. Mills is the first tool they

selected. The country has been her mind) under the immense surplus. She grouned for a month before they selected the chairman of the ways and means committee. Mr. Mills made a speech which he said the Democrats were not for free trade. He also made a speech in 1884 (April 15) in which he said that he was in favor of "free labor, free men and free trade." I read this speech in the House of Representatives for two reasons. If Mr. Mills were not in favor of free trade, as he said New York, I want him to have an opportunity to jus-tify himself. If he were in favor of free trade I wanted to see if he had the courage to say so. But it seemed that he had neither the repentance nor the courage, so at the close of my remarks he turned in his seat and said: 'Mr. Chairman, I don't care if he does have the last word, let's have a vote.' You see we are not hunting an epithet but to find where the party President's friends stand.

Revenue reform is a name, as much as free trade, and the name makes no difference. The policy known by either name would do the same amount of harm in ther case. The horse is known by almost as many different names as there are languages. But in every country in the world he is an animal that has four legs, a mane and a tail. [Cheers.] The essence free trade is that the consumer pays the tax not only on imported goods, but upon goods of home manu facture. Judge Thurman, an ancient Roman, speaking at Port Huron, very close to Canada, said that the consumer paid the tax, and that all of the tax on im ports went to the national treasury while all the duty the consumer paid on goods of our own manufacture went into the pockets of the manufacturers. This money is all wasted. If the consumer pays the tax, as President Cleveland said in his December message, Judge Thurman is right, and we've been doing that absurd thing. If Judge Thurman is right, every man who doesn't want to waste money would naturally want free trade, to avoid wasting this money. It matters not whether they call it revenue reform or free trade; it's the essence of protection. Suppose a man should paint a very large representa-tion of a living cow and should tack it up there on the wall and paint under it, in the largest of big black type "This is not a cow," would that prevent the living original from giving milk! One of these men, whose faces detectives study, when sitting before a camera for a likeness, to be used by the detectives, distorts his face. He doesn't look the same as when sitting for a picture for his wife. But there is the same substance in front of the camera. We are looking for the sub-stance and not for the shadow.

He then turned his attention to the wool sub ect and showed that in the East the Democrats advocated free wool to encourage manufactures, and that in the West they advocated free wool so that the farmer's could get bigger prices, while they told the laboring men everywhere that free wool means cheap clothing. Then be

The Republicans in 1883 reduced the tariff on wool 10 per cent. The Democrats went into Ohio and defeated them on that fact alone. Then they said that a 10 per cent. reduction rained everything. Now they say that the removal of the remaining 90 per cent. of the duty on wool by Democrats will improve matters. The ability to manufacture depends upon a market to take the products. They say that the tariff has nothing to do with wages. To avoid figures to be stumbled over he used one of moderate pretent Suppose that 5,000 men produce \$5,000,000 worth of goods. Then a market demanding \$6,000,000 worth of goods would demand 6,000 men, or 5,000 men on long time and good wages. Then increase the market and labor fares better. But suppose that \$1,000,000 worth of goods enter that market from without. Then the 5,000 men must work on shorter time or 1,000 of them must be idle. "Will you vote that way? Will you do it?" [Cries of "No, no!" from It would be impossible to follow Mr. Reed in his masterly arraignment of the Democratic

as a whole, was the most convincing of any delivered during the present campaign. After Mr. Reed had finished, Colonel Bridgland, of Indianapolis, was called upon, and made a vigorous speech of about twenty minutes, and was frequently and enthusiastically ap-He dwelt on the State plauded. ssues, and mentioned the legislative outrages and the mismanagement of State institutions. He warmly eulogized General Harrison, whom he has known long and intimately, and made a special plea to the old soldiers to stand by their honored leader. After he had finished there were loud calls for Captain White, candidate for Congress, and he made a short speech on the tariff issue, which was well received, as his utterances invariably are. The meeting was enthusiastic and showed plainly that Fort

Wayne Republicans are gathering energy in the

leaders for their trade heresies, but the speech,

good cause every day. The Morgan County Rally.

Special to the Indianapells Journal MOORESVILLE, Oct. 13 .- One of the largest political gatherings that ever came together in this county congregated here last night. There were large delegations from Plainfield, Monrovia, Martinsville and oth er places, swelling the crowd to fully 4,000 people A pole-raising, under the supervision of Captain Con ner, was a prominent feature of the day. It was 150 feet high and was successfully raised, with the stars and stripes bearing the names of Harrison and Morton on the top. The large crowd, or as many as could get into it, then repaired to the opera-house, where Hon. R. B. F. Peirce entertained them with an el quent speech. He spoke upon all the issues, includ-ng the financial record of the two parties, eliciting requent and enthusiastic applause. His tribute to General Harrison was earnest and eloquent. Chaptain Lozier at Argos.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Argos, Oct. 13 .- The Republican demonstration here on Thursday night was an entire success. Chaplain Lozier spoke in the afternoon to over 2,000 peo ple. The Marmont and Argos glee clubs joined him in singing his own songs. Round after round of applause greeted the salient points of his speech. Mr. canion failing to arrive for the meeting at night. Mr. Lozier remained and spoke over two hours to more than 3,000 people. Plymouth sent down a del-gation of 400, with 300 torches. There were nearly one thousand torches in line. Wagons bearing log cabins and other devices, young ladies in unifor and various organizations swelled the procession over 1,400 persons. The demonstration was a complete success, and is the largest made by any party in

the county since 1880. Tanner, Gardiner and Burton at Mitchell. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MITCHELL, Cct. 13 .- A grand Republican meeting was held at this place to-day. Although but two or three days' notice was given, and the weather was cold, damp and threatening, a large crowd was present. Corporal Tanner, of New York, spoke to a crowded house at Trade Palace Hall, at 10 o'clock, the bad weather not permitting an outside gathering. His speech was fine and received much praise. General Hovey was expected but did not come. Judge Gardiner, of Washington addressed the people from the stand on Main street this afternoon. Hon. J. R. Burton, the gifted Kansas orator, was delayed, but arrived in time to speak at night. Visiting bands, glee clubs and a good parade added to the success of the occasion.

The Canvass in Wabash County. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Oct. 13 .- In spite of the bad weather prevailing, the arder of Republicans in this vicinity is not dampened. This evening Hon. Alvah Taylor addressed a large assemblage at Pleasant View, and Jessie Parmenter had a splendid meeting at Amboy. This afternoon there was a rally of Liberty township Republicans, who were addressed by Capt. B. F. Williams. Republicans here are making preparations for a basket picnic of proportions, which will take place next Thursday. Addresses will be made by Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, Corporal Tanner, Hon. John L. Griffiths, and Hon. ico. C. Hazelton, of Iowa.

Hon. James T. Johnston Confident of Election. special to the Indianapolis Journal

ROCKVILLE, Oct. 13 .- Hon. James T. Johnston spoke at Montezuma, and was honored with a large audience, to-night. He talked of the issues now pending in the campaign and made and excellent speech Though in a gerry mandered district, the Republicans are confident that Mr. Johnston will be elected again. He defeated John E. Lamb two years ago, and his op-position in the person of E. V. Brookshire, of Craw-fordsville, is not half so strong. Mr. Johnston feels confident he will be re-elected and his canvass shows t that way. Many Rockville people were present at

Brennan and Murray at Elkhart.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELKHART, Oct. 13 .- A large audience listened to Hon. John Brennan, of Iowa, at the Opera-house, here, this evening, and were paid with a telling speech on the tariff and the Democratic record. He was followed in an able effort by Hon. R. M. Murray, ex-Democratic Congressman from Dayton, O. The gentleman having quit his party at the opening of the present campaign, and on account of his protection principles. He is not campaigning, but consented to put in some good work for Harrison and protection to-night. He devoted imself solely to the tariff ques-

Hoo. J. B. Cheadle's Cauvass.

medal to the Indianapolis Journal FRANKFORT, Oct. 13 .- Hon. J. B. Cheadle commenced his canvas of this district by a speech last night at Kirklin, while on his way home from Washington. He was given a magnificent reception, and delivered a forcible, argumentative address. He will deliver two speeches a day from now until after the election. He made six speeches in Virginia, previous to coming to Indiana. A large delegation from Clinton county will attend the Battle-ground demonstration next week.

Hon. W. P. Fishback at Columbus. becial to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Oct. 13 .- Hon. W. P. Fishback, o Indianapolis, addressed a meeting of Republicans at the court-house last night. His talk was mainly devoted to a discussion of State issues.

Hon. Frank McCray, of Indianapolis, last night concluded a highly successful carvass of Brown

Old Veterans Organizing for Harrison. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARION, Oct. 13 .- A meeting of war veterans was held here, to-night, to take steps for the organisation of a Grant county regiment of Repubsoldiers. The purpose of the meet-

Company A was effected by the election of Jacob Barnard as captain and O. P. Hicks first lieuteant. Eighty Harrison and Morton veterans signed the roll. Other companies will be recruited in other parts of the county, and the organization of a full regiment will be effected without any difficulty.

A Pole for Every Republican.

Special to the Indiarapolis Journe. MONTPELIER, Oct. 13 .- At Keystone, a little borough north of here, a Republican pole has been raised at every Republican's house. Yesterday a pole 150 feet long was put up. The ladies' cornet band of this city was present, and several speeches were made. However much may be said to the contrary, it is a well-known fact here that there will be more Democrats change and vote for Harrison and protection this year than at any previous election in the history of Wells county.

John B. Elam at Anderson. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Oct. 13 .- John B. Elam, of Indianapo lis, made a forcible speech in the court-room last evening. The weather was wet and disagreeable, but this did not deter a large number of people from going out to hear him. Those who braved the elements were well repaid by hearing the issues thoroughly dis-cussed by Mr. Elam in his entertaining and effective style. The speech made votes for protection and the Republican party.

Hon. E. R. Hutchins at Michigan City.

special to the Indianapolis Joprnal. MICHIGAN CITY, Oct. 13-A very heavy rain inter. fered with the attendance at the Republican meeting last night, but the Hon. E. R. Hutchins, of Iows, had a good audience, who listened to the eloquent speaker for two hours, and were sorry when he closed. Mr. Hutchins is an orator of high order and of strong reasoning faculties. His speech last night is pronounced the bestever given in this place.

Arranging for a Big Rally. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Oct. 13 .- The Republicans of Delaware county are arranging for a monster rally at this place on Friday, the 19th inst. Governor Foraker, Gen Hovey and Corporal Tanner will be the speakers. An invitation has been extended to neighboring towns to participate, with their bands, clubs and singing

The Bunker Hill Demonstration,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal PERU, Oct. 13 .- The log cabin building and pole raising jubilee, at Bunker Hill, this afternoon, was addressed by Hon, George W. Steele. There was a large evening demonstration, which was addrsssed by Hon. J. S. Scanlan. A special train was run from this city with the League clubs.

Hon. Simon P. Thompson at Medaryville. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

MEDARYVILLE, Oct. 13 .- Hon. Simon P. Thompson addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at this point last night. This township is largely Democratic, but Republicans feel hopeful of making large

Burglars Rob and Fire a House.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Oct. 13 .- A dastardly burglary and attempt at house-burning was committed here last night. The residence of William McCoomb was entered and \$350 in money, secreted in an organ, was stolen, after which the thieves saturated the carpet and furniture of the rooms on the first floor with coal-oil, and set them on of them entered the bedroom occupied by Mrs. McCoomb, and, with a revolver pointed at her head, he threatened to shoot her made any noise. She into insensibility, and had Was e carried from the house by persons attracted to the place by the fire. Mr. McCoombs and several men boarders slept up-stairs and barely escaped with their lives from the burning building. The fire department extinguished the flames before the house had been

Important Insurance Point Settled. CHICAGO, Oct. 13 .- Judge Anthony rendered a de ession on an important question in accident insurance yesterday. Mrs. Libbie A. Fairman sued a life and accident association to recover \$5,000 on the death of her husband. The association refused to pay the death benefit, because Fairman was alleged to have been in arrears and was in a very infirm and sickly condition, and hence a bad risk. Mrs. Fairman declared that her husband's brother tendered the arrears of dues to the treasurer, but the latter refused to accept them. The court found in favor of the defend ant, and held that in declining to accept the arrears unless Fairman consented to a re-examination, the treasurer was justified. He held that the tender of arrears while Fairman was infirm and sick, was like making an application for a new insurance.

Undermined by the Mississippl. VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 13 .- A serious slide in the river bank occurred here yesterday, resulting in the

loss of one life and the destruction of considerable property. About 4 o'clock a large section of the wharf landing at South Vicksburg, which had been loosend by recent heavy storms, slipped away and crashed into the river. Superintendent Harrison, of the dummy line, was standing in a freight car which had been left on the wharf at the time of the accident. The car was harled down the embankment, and Mr. Harrison, unable to extricate himself, was carried to the bottom of the river and drowned. Mr. Harrison was one of the most prominent men in the city. He was a native of Greenville, S. C., and was at one time president of the Vicksburg & Ship Island rangoad.

Diamonds and Jewelry Stolen. DAYTON, O., Oct. 13 .- A sensation has been occ. sioned here over the disappearance of a large amount of jewelry and diamonds from the safe of Chas. M. Pic card, a manufacturing jeweler and diamond merchant. Piccard failed some time ago, and the sheriff took pos-session of the stock. Yesterday, several replevin suits were brought by diamond brokers. Writs were issued and an officer was sent to levy on the goods. The deputies in charge, on opening the safe, found that the diamonds had disappeared. It is believed that entrance was gained and the valuables spirited away. As but two persons had the combination to the safe the offender will probably be discovered.

Trainmen Charged with Theft. EAWLINS, Wyo., Oct. 13.-The sensation of the hear is the work of the grand jury of the county during the last three days. They have found twenty-one indictments against conductors and brakemen of the Union Pacific railroad, most of whom reside in this city. They ran from this place to Green river in charge of freight 'rains. They are accused of robbing these freight trains of valuable merchandise in transit between San Francisco and Eastern cities. The robberies are supposed to cover a period of between twelve and fifteen months, and thousands of dollars' worth of valuables are missing. Four prominent business men are involved.

A \$40,000 Shortage.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct . 13 .- A sensation was created yesterday when the St. Clair county grand jury returned an indictment into court charging Clovis Soucey, ex-supervisor of Cahokia township, with the embezzlement of \$40,000. Soucey is one of the best-known men in the county, and has been supervisor of the township for ten years. It is asserted that he has been short the above sum for several years, but the facts were not discovered until a weel ago. The money was secured by sale and lease of land. Soucey was arrested and released on bonds. He claims to be able to explain matters at the proper

Charged with Complicity in Robbing the

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENVILLE, O., Oct. 13 .- Two rough characters Dow Bell and Chas. Geyer, were lodged in jail to-day. charged with assisting J. S. Simon, ex-county treas urer, in stealing the people's money from the county vault, a year ago, to the amount of \$33,000, for which they were paid several hundred dollars. Simon was treasurer at the time, but now is serving a sixyear term in the State penitentiary for his crime, having been convicted last spring. Further and new developments are looked for.

Cause of the Mud Run Disaster. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 13 .- A startling statement was made by Charles M. Hain, of Kiddy street, this city, this afternoon. He said he was on the train that crashed into the preceding one. After it stopped he saw brakeman Hannigan beside the second car with his lantern in his hand. He was the man who had been sent back to fizg the approaching train, but but, instead of doing as he was told, he remained to talk to some girls on the cars which were afterwards wrecked. Hain made oath to this statement, and it is corroborated by others who will appear before the coroner. This relieves engineer Cook from all blame in the matter. It is said Hannigan will be arrested.

Arrested for Forgery. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

COLUMBUS, Ind., Oct. 13-To-day, David T.

Francis, a young man who says his home is at North

man by that name had any money in the bank, the fraud was easily detected and the man arrested. He protests his innocence. Horrible Runaway Accident. special to the Indianapolis Journal. VERNON, Ind., Oct. 13 .- William Cist, of Elizabethtown, was instantly killed while driving his horse through the streets of North Vernon this evening.

His horse became frightened at a switch engine and

Dead, Aged 109. CAMDEN, Ma., Oct. 13 .- Chesley Heal, aged 109 years, has just died at Searsmont. Over forty years ago Heal resolved not to do another day's work, and during the last twelve years he has not been out of the house. His long life was attributed in part to his powerful lungs, his voice being easily heard a mile.

THE GREAT BATTLE-GROUND

Present Condition of Both the Parties in the Empire State of the Union.

The Republicans Are United, Harmonious and Confident, and the Democrats Have a Monopoly of the Political Tribulation.

Secretary Fairchild and Speaker Carlisle Address a New York Audience.

And Secretary Whitney Visits the City on a Mission of Political Peace-Gov. Hill Speaks at Lafayette and Logansport.

NEW YORK STATE.

The Republicans Are United, While the Democrats Are Crippled by Disseasions, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13,-With the election only twenty-six days off, there is special encouragement for Republicans in the fact that about all the tribulation hereabouts is for the Democrats. New York State is at present the great battleground. It is here that the decisive engagement is likely to be fought. Therefore it is pleasurably observable that the Republican ranks show no defections, while the opposing lines of the Democracy are badly broken at various points. Governor Hill has in his speeches this week paid hardly any attention to Cleveland, as he did at the outset of his campaign, but has devoted himself to his own boom. His own and friends' overtures to the President, inviting co-operation in the canvass, met with no acceptance, and no surmise of the electioneering has settled more definitely into a certainty than that Hill will permit his followers to vote against Cleveland. The candidacy of Mayor Hewit for re-election puts forward a second enemy of Cleveland-s man who scarcely gets through a day without telling somebody, in answer to a question on the subject, that he dislikes the President personally very much, but that he will feel constrained to vote the entire Democratic ticket. Hewitt has not yet given a dollar to the national Democratic committee, and there is little probability that he will do so. Thus the expectation that the heads of State and city Democratic tickets would be inimical to Cleveland is realized to the uttermost. A further loss of Cleveland ballots will be caused by unexpected Labor party nominations for the mayoralty and one other city office. The policy of of the labor leaders is to swap votes, not slyly not shamefully, but openly and on principle. Workingmen will be urged by the Labor party to bargain to vote for any candidate for any office excepting only the two for which Labor party candidates are in the field, provided they gain a vote for those candidates in return. In that way they calculate a large showing of strength can be made at the polls by their organization, since a single Labor party man may trade off his ballots sufficiently to bring in half a dozen or more to his own cause. Of course, the talk is wild to some extent about this scheme, for some of its advocates declare that they can elect a Mayor by means of it; but the curious movement is of consequence, when it is considered that the New York State vote in 1884 lacked only a few hundred of exactly balancing as between Cleveland and Blaine.

of the Republicans in this State. The vim and industry of the Probibitionists, under the leadership of General Fisk, seemed at the outset likely to increase their former vote of about 30, 000, and, as the temperance sentiment is concedealy Republican, the dread was that all the recruits gained by Fisk would be a direct loss to Harrison. When Miller took the Republican nomination for Governor on a platform of his own making, in which so much was promised to temperance people that a certainty of losing votes among the Germans was palpable, there was a difference of kindly opinion as to the wisdom of such a radical departure. But Miller knew that he was right, morally and shrewdly, because his action has prevented a stampede of Republican total abstainers. He has personally made the most vigorous canvass known to New York in half a century, and the successful result of it is already proven by the fact that Fisk has largely withdrawn his efforts from this State, transferring them to New Jersey and Connecticut. But Governor Hill has continued lively, and he and Miller have made a round of the autumn county fairs. At these places Hill had the advantage of being the Governor, invited to address the farmers. Although he did not abuse his privilege by mentioning politics, of course in the character of a mere exhibit he was a help to his candidacy. But the Republicans offset this, in most cases by seeing to it that Miller was also a visitor at the fair, and very often he, too, was officially invited to speak about agriculture. Babies were actually kissed by both gentlemen, on the oldfashioned plan of reaching the hearts of the fathers through the mothers' pride and the infants' cheeks. They tell that up in Onondaga county, Hill was by trick and deviceled to waste half a dozen kisses on babies maliciously

brought from an orphan asylum, and imposed

Warner Miller has relieved the chief anxiety

upon him as the offspring of fathers who were If the law disqualifying as a voter every man who bets on the result of an election should be enforced, the most careful calculations of the campaign managers would be worthless. Betting has become in this city almost a mania, and men hitherto unaddicted to it are now making wagers every day of their lives. Especially among men whose business is at all speculative does the betting fever rage. The traffic at the various down-town exchanges is intermixed with the banter which accompanies the making of wagers. Wall-street men compelled after Nov. 8 to buy their own winter hats or overcoats, will do so with a keen sense of defeat. But the betting has risen and spread far beyond such trifles, and speculators have gone into it in a manner quite as business-like, to say the least, as most of the dealings in stocks. The operators aim, by taking shrewd advantage of enthusiasm, and by following in a general way the system of turf book-makers, to make a great number of bets so advantageously, in the aggregate, as to yield a certainty of some profit and a probability of a great deal. During the week the betting on Cleveland and Harrison has ranged about even. and yet earnest partisans have often been ready to give a little odds on their own man. The business-like better is delighted when he can follow a wager of \$95 to \$100 on Cleveland by another of \$95 to \$100 on Harrison, for by the combination he is sure of \$5 gain. But the man who is profiting remarkably without risk is Billy Edwards, the ex-prize-fighter and present bouncer in the Hoffman House cafe. That is a night headquarters of sportive rounders with a desire to bet, and somehow the practice has arisen of making Edwards a sort of general agent. He takes all sorts of propositions, proclaims them, arranges acceptances and often holds the stakes. Men who thus make a facility of him are apt to be liberal with tips. Besides, he is often paid a definite price for bringing about a wager. Again, he has excellent oppor tunities of making up a book on his own account. Many thousands of wagered dollars are therefore going to be left in Billy Edwards's pockets.

FAIRCHILD AND CARLISLE.

The Secretary and the Speaker Address New York's Democratic Business Men. NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- Everything was favorable for the big demonstration of Cleveland and Thurman down-town business men this afternoon, and the meeting before the sub-treasury in Wall street and the subsequent procession up Vernon, was arrested here upon the charge of forging town were fully equal to the hopes of the mana note for \$25 upon Irwin's Bank, of this city. The agers. The meeting was presided over by signature was that of George H. Wright, and as no Joseph J. O'Donohue. When Secretary Fairchild arose he was welcomed with a roar of applause. Mr. Fairchild said that when he addressed the business men of New York he felt that he was speaking to the whole country. maintaining that there was no dividing line, and that what was favorable for one section of the country was beneficial to all. Discussing the condition of the government's finances, Mr. ran away, throwing him out and tearing off one side Fairchild said:

"In some quarters tear has been expressed lest trouble would be caused when the gavernment might suddenly withdraw its deposits. can imagine no state of affairs under which it would be necessary to do this suddenly. The amount thus deposited is about \$57,000,000. Look at the last statement of assets and liabilities, and see if a Secretary of the Treasury ever need suddenly to call for this money, or call for

it in a way to cause embarrassment to general business. The Postoffice Department account, disbursing officers' balances, treasurers' transfer checks, drafts outstanding, interest due and unpaid, matured debt, accrued interest, and like liabilities, amounted to about \$54,000,000. This sum always remains nearly constant, hence about that amount must always be kept on deposit somewhere to meet daily liabilities, and then, after money had been set apart for all of these liabilities and for every other liability of whatever name or nature, sgainst which the most forced construction of law could require cash to be provided, there remained the balance of \$96,444,845.84, and in addition to that \$24.845.-820.22 of subsidiary silver, or in all a balance of \$121,290,666.06. It must be remembered that these deposits are not like ordinary deposits, but that bonds are given to the government as securities, which, when a bank repays its deposits, it can at once sell to the government on such terms as will give the bank from 25 to 30 per cent more loanable money than the government deposit gave it. Can any intelligent man, acquainted with affairs, say, after consideration of all these facts, that a Secretary was not grossly incompetent who could not manage to withdraw the whole or any part of the money now on deposit without causing the least general business troubles Mind you, I do not defend the depositing of large sums of government money in banks; it objectionably mingles private with public business. No one can disapprove of this more than I do, but in our wrong condition of public revenue, the only choice is the choice of evils. I maintain that the administration has chosen the lesser evil; I claim that on the whole this perplexing business has been well and prudently managed.

Of the surplus he said: "Of course. I believe, as does every man of sense, that the best use which can be made of the accumulated surplus, which we will not and cannot use otherwise is to buy interest-bearing bonds with it, and stop interest charges; but it takes two to do thisone to sell and one to buy. The Secretary of the Treasury who wishes to buy must watch for him who wishes to sell, and make the best bargain he can for the government. United States bonds are not lying in every bank and every broker's office here in Wall street ready to be sold at reasonable prices to the first comer, as I have reason to know. Nor are they hanging on every blackberry bush in the country. What would you think of a Secretary of the Treasury who would rush into street, orying. 'I have a hundred millions of dollars to spend for bonds, and I am to have another hundred millions before the fiscal year is out, and I am likely to have a hundred millions each year for the same purpose. I must have them at once, right off; I want to stop interest.' How much interest do you think that he would save by that performance! Unfortunately, in the present situation of our national finance, it is often not a question of what may be best for the government in dollars and cents, but how to avert the universal ruin which our grossly excessive revenues threaten, and therefore a prudent Secretary will not try to buy too many bonds during the dull season lest he absorb all of the salable bonds and have no means of releasing money in the active days, ien money must be had to p his crops and thus precipitate a financial panie." Speaking of the profits of national banks, he said: "I have seen in the newspapers that Mr. Blaine has thought fit to try his well-known skill in deceiving the public upon this question of deposits in national banks. He says that, with money at 5 per cent., a deposit of \$60,000,-000 would be a gratuity to the national banks holding the money of \$3,000,000 a year. That is not true. The profit to the banks could not exceed \$400,000 on \$60,000,000 of government deposits, with money at 5 per cent. He says that he reads that Colonel Brice has a million of surplus in his bank. Until within a week I did not know whether this were true or not, for until then I did not know whether or not Colonel Brice had a bank, or was interested in a bank. I had never before heard of him in connection with a bank. But it was possible that this was true, for any bank which applied at the proper time and offered the security would have got a deposit of that amount-\$1,100,000 was the maximum allowed to any one bank. If it had been true, it was well, for the money was safe, as is the future and honor of the Democratic party in Colonel Brice's hands. After the postponement of this meeting last Saturday, I met Colonel Brice for the first time, and asked him about this statement of Mr. Blaine's. Colonel Brice told me that he owned a majority of the stock of a bank in Ohio, but that the bank never had a government deposit; that he also had some stock in the Chase National Bank of New York, of which, if politics are to be considered, it is proper to say that Mr. Cannon, the last Republican Comptroller of the Currency, is president, and that a majority of the directors are Republicans. I find that this bank did have a deposit of \$1,100,000, which it has repaid to the government recently, not finding a profit of \$50,000 a year, as Mr. Blaine states, or propably any profit in the business, else it would not have chosen to discontinue it." When Mr. Fairchild had finished, Mr. Carlisle was introduced and was warmly greeted. Mr. Carlisle claimed that the Democratic policy had

said, had already introduced bills and resolutions that would cause renewal of these sectional quarrels, which ultimately would seriously feet all business interests. These movements he denounced as unpatriotic. In speaking of the surplus and the tariff, he said: "We have been presperous in spite of the fact that the administration and country have been embarrassed by a floancial system which compelled the collection annually from the people of about \$100,000,000 more than the necessities of the government required. This enormous and unnecessary burden upon the industries of the country has not yet been removed, and I regret to say that it is not probable it will be removed at a very early day. One thing is certain; the Democratic party in Congress will never agree to any measure which proposes to prevent the accumulation of a surolus in the treasury by increasing the taxes on he necessaries of life, and as this is one of the prominent features of the bill now under consideration in the Senate, it is not difficult to predict what its fate will be. When we reduce revenue we propose to reduce taxation also, and we do not propose to remove taxes from luxuries and leave them on clothing, building materials, medicines, tools of trade, and other articles absolutely necessary to the people; but I do not intend to discuss the tariff question before this audience, except, perhaps, in a very general way. The necessity for reduction of revenue in order to prevent the accumulation of large amounts of money in the Treasuny, and the necessity for a reduction of taxes in order to diminish the burdens upon the peoty, and in the measure which passed the House of Representatives during the present session an honest effort was made to accomplish both of these results. The Senate committee, however,

resulted in benefit to the country and urged

the re-election of Cleveland on the ground that

it would tend to prevent a revival of sectional

animosities. The Republicans in the Senate, he

in reporting a substitute for the House bill, attaches no importance whatever to the question of taxation upon the people, except so far as it reduces the surplus and prevents competition in our markets "It is not and does not profess to be a bill for the relief of the masses of the people who pay taxes. It is not and does not profess to be a bill to give the people cheaper clothing, or cheaper machinery, or tools and implements for use in their business. It is true that the duties on some commodities are reduced, but with the exception of sugar, which is almost purely a revenue article, the reductions are inconsiderable and do not equal the increases. * * What is needed now is a judicious and substantial reduction of the revenue, not by an increase of taxation, but by a reduction of taxation upon the necessaries of life and upon the materials used in our industries. This would be of far greater advantage to our manufacturers and to the laborers who work in their establishments than all the increases of duties proposed in the Republican tariff bill, and besides it would afford a much needed measure of relief to the great body of consumers, who at last pay for all the materials and all the labor used in our mining, manufacturing and mechanical industries. With cheaper materials and cheaper machinery there would be no necessity or excuse for cheaper labor. With wider markets for our product there would be no necessity or excuse for lockouts and suspensions of work, and labor would have constant employment at fair wages; capital would realize steady, uniform profits, and the consumer would not be subject to the extortions of trusts and monopolies. The crowd of listeners contained probably

15,000 persons, independent of the business men's procession. The number of persons in line is estimated at 20,000. A substantial platform on the sub-treasury steps contained the invited guests, and it was gorgeously decorated with flags and streamers. A large portrait of President Cleveland and another of Allen G. Thurman were suspended on the two large pillars of the building facing the people.

DON'T LIKE THE FLAG.

Futile Effort of Virginia Democrate to Capture the Symbol of Loyalty. special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 .- It appears that the

unreconstructed Confederacy in Virginia has been taking desperate steps to hold the Old Dominion in the Democratic line. There can be no longer any doubt as to the unreconstructed condition of a considerable proportion of the population of Virginia, as an incident just brought to the attention of your corsonton, Culpepper county, Virginia, has written a letter here, under date of the 11th instant, in

which he states that, on the night before, a most outrageous attempt was made to capture an American flag which he keeps floating before his bouse. The flag is run up on a halliard during the day, and at night is drawn down and taken into the house. It acts as a severe irritant upon the disloyal population in the vicinity, and a number of times threats have been made that if the flag was not taken down the owner would suffer. On the night of the 10th instant a party of men called at the house of Amiss and induced him to go out upon the road some distance, upon the representation that a neighbor was very ill. When he had proceeded some distance from the house he was pounced upon and given to understand by the mob that unless he delivered up the United States flag at his house, he would be killed. He said he would die before he would do so, and while he was held by a part of the mob, others went to the house and demanded of the lady that she produce the flag. Instead of handing out the flag she pointed a shotgun, well loaded and full cocked, in the faces of the men, and coolly informed them that unless they left the premises she would kill somebody. The party fied, and Mr. Amiss, who is well-known in this city, was released. It is stated upon good authority that the men who attempted this capture of the flag belong to the F. F. V .- the first families of Virginia. All of this incident oc-

A POLITICAL PEACE-MAKER.

Secretary Whitney Visits New York and Tries

to Reconcile the Factions. special to the Indianapolis Journas. NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The political tongues were set wagging to-day by the sudden appearance in this city of Secretary of the Navy William C Whitney. He had come post haste directly from the White House, and he lost no time in hurryng to the national Democratic headquarters. He was there for several hours, closeted with Chairman Brice in a most earnest, emphatic and confidential interview. Rumors as to the real object of the visit are numerous and various, but it was almost agreed, however, that it had to do with the local fight in New York, where the Democratic factions are more decidedly than ever at variance with each other. The President had deputized Secretary Whitney, the current reports had it, to employ every means at his command to prevent the impending slashing match. The local bosses, Croker and Power, were again summoned to a conference, but neither put in an appearance. fact, the invitation to help save President seems to have been absolutely ignored. Power was busy trying to whip what remained of his regiment into line for Mr. Hewitt, while Croker was engaged in an endeavor to make a deal with Coogan, the Labor candidate, for Mayor. Close friends of Mr. Whitney did not deny that that gentleman had declared that the President was alarmed over the situation here, and repeated his desire for a union candidate for the mayoralty. The President, it is well known. also expressed a wish that if the factions failed to effect a compromise on the mayoralty ticket, they would at least favor him by uniting upon congressional nominees. In this way he hopes to secure a solid free-trade delegation from this city. But Mr. Whitney arrived a day to late, and it was with unconcealed indignation that he learned of Tammany's game o bluff in having passed resolutions advising union on congressional candidates and then turning around and naming a successor to Cummings in the Sixth, Fitch in the Thirteenth and Cox in the Ninth districts, in direct violation of this declaration. The breach between the County Democracy and Tammany widens, and Mr. Whitney's visit seems to have had no soothing effect on the warring rings. A Tammany sachem, to-day, when he heard of the visit of President's aid-de-camp, remarked, openly, in the Hoffman House, "What's Grover Cleveland ever done for us! We want the next Mayorthat is what we are after."

GOVERNOR HILL.

He Addresses Democratic Audiences Lafayette and Logansport. LAFAYETTE, Oct. 13 .- Gov. Hill and party arrived at 9:35 this morning. There were no demonstrations at the towns en route from Indianapolis. The party was met at the depot by an escort composed of the Old Roman Club of Purdue, the Hendricks and Blue Jeans clubs, of Indianapolis, with the First Regiment Band and the Lafayette Drum Corps. They were escorted to the Lahr House, where they rested until noon. The continuous rain of the past few days rendered the streets very muddy, interfering greatly with the street demonstration, which took place at I o'clock. The city was crowded with visitors from surrounding counties-not less than ten thousand strangers present. About 2,000 men participated in the parade, marching through the mud and rain, cheering enthusiastically. The feature of the parade was a drum corps of twenty young ladies wearing bandanna dresses and helme's. The massmeeting at the rink convened at 2 o'clock. Ex-Senator French, editor of the Journal presided. The building was crowded to suffocation, and several thousand were unable to obtain admission. Governor Hill received an ovation as he appeared. He spoke an hour, and was repeatedly interrupted by wild applause. Many of his tariff arguments were the same as employed at Mitchell and In-

dianapolis. The following is a synopsis of his "Mr. President and Fellow-citizens-I accept this kind reception which you accord, not as a mere personal compliment to myself, but as your tribute of respect to the gallant Democracy of the Empire State. I bring to you the greeting of the Democracy of the Empire State, and trust that your canvass may be successful here and that you may greet a most most magnificent victory, and trust that you may not only carry the State for the eleccral ticket, but that you will elect your galiant standard-bearer. Colonel Matson, who is here.'

Great applausel. The speaker then reviewed the results of the administration for the past three and a half great stature, is slowly dying of softening of the ears. "I think," said he, "I speak the sentiments of the people when I say that they are reasonably satisfied with this administration. [A voice, 'You bet we are.'] I know what was predicted four years ago in the presidential canvass. Nearly four years of prosperous government have given the lie to the assertions made by the Republican party four years ago. [Applause.] They made these same assertions eight years ago. They made them twelve years ago. But they have now been completely and entirely answered. Our workingmen are better employed than in years. The merchants some of our great cities, especialin New York city. are selling more than for years, the Southern trade being the best for many years. This is so because, under the wise, patriotic and statesmanlike administration of President Cleveland, the country has been entirely pacified. The principal question of the hour is that of the reduction of taxation. The Democratic party believes that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We believe that there has been enough legislation for classes, and we propose to late for the masses. [Great applause.] We believe that the interests of the consumers of the country should be consulted now, rather than the interests of selfish classes and interests of monopolists. Upon this question the two parties divide. I know that the gentleman from Maine who is now in this State seeks to impress upon the people of Indiana that all the blessings which they enjoy may be attributed to a high protective tariff. [A voice: 'He can't do it.'] I suppose this magnificent weather of to-day may be attributed to a high protective tariff. [Laughter. | He seeks to prove that because, during the past twenty years, your population has increased; because your farms have been well cultivated, because, to a great extent, your industries have prospered, that all this may be ac counted for by the mere existence of what is called a high tariff. My friends, because you have worked hard and cultivated your farms you are entitled to the credit of it, and no one else. The increase of your population is not due to any tariff system. |Applause and laughter. Your country has prospered, not because of the tariff, but it has prospered in spite of it." The Governor continued his speech at some length, employing much the same arguments used at Indianapolis, and concluding with a en-

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 13.-Governor Hill and party arrived at Logansport at 7 o'clock, having made the trip from Lafayette over the Wabash road on a special excursion train, escorted by 300 members of the Hendricks Club. of Peru, Ind. A crowd of perhaps five thousand greeted the party at the depot. The Cleveland and Thurman Railroad Club, wearing red uniforms and carrying lanterns, and the First Voters' Club of Logansport, acted as escort to the Governor's carriage. En route to Dolan's Opera-house, the procession marched through the principal streets Many buildings were illuminated

Governor Hill, who spoke at length upon the tariff, the Mills bill and the result of President Cleveland's administration. His discussion took a wide range, touching upon all the questions and issues of the campaign. Among other things he said that the issue of this campaign is the tariff question. It need not necessarily be complicated one. Viewed from a non-partisan stand-point, viewed from a stand-point of patriotism, the tariff is nothing more nor less than s tax. Formerly it was not considered in that way, but the American people are now awakening to the conclusion that a tariff is simply a tax, and therefore I have the right to argue from these primises that our best interests will be subserved by making taxes in this country as light as possible. We are now burdened by a system of taxation, or, rather, a rate established during the war and soon after the war, imposed to meet the extraordinary expenses incident to the war. We say that, the war having ceased, the war tax should cease also. I need not argue that an overflowing treasury is dangerous in inviting extravagant expenditures. The presentation of a bill to reduce the tariff by the Republican Senate is a direct retreat of that party from the position taken in their platform. I do not desire to misstate their platform, but you know it is the strongest platform they have ever had upon this question. The party has taken a leap in the dark, and ever since they have been trying to explain why they did it. [Voice, "Why not give us free sugarf" My friend, I will tell you that the Democratic party in this very bill does propose to take a large amount from sugar. In 1884 and in 1888 they said we must proceed gradually in these reductions, so as not to seriously affect the business interests of the country. We believe it is wiser to take them of gradually, rather than take them off at once. and have to give them bounties. [Cheers, and cries of "How's your sugar now!"] One of the largest items of reduction proposed in the Mills bill is on sugar. It was only a few years ago when the Republican party absolutely opposed any reduction on sugar, but as that time they thought the Republican party had some show in the State of Louisians [wild cheering and cries of "Give him some sugar" but the moment the election in Louisiana, last spring, resulted in 75,000 Democratic majority, then they wanted to punish that State by taking all the duties off sugar. [Cheers and cries of "Give him more sugar."] The Republican party has attacked patriotism and loyalty, and is seek. ing to monopolize the American flag as an insignia of their party in their endeavors to prove their loyalty. There never was a more impudent action by any party. We took as our ineignia the red bandanna of the Roman from Obio. Cheers.] They might have taken grandfather's hat. [Laughter.] The American flag does not belong to any party. It is the flag of our com-mon country, for which Democrats as well as Republicans fought.

and the streets were blocked for squares with

thousands of spectators. The opera-house was

packed from pit to dome. On the stage sat a

glee club of fifty ladies from Kokomo, who rea-

dered several stirring campaign songs. Dr. Gra-

ham N. Fitch presided, and at 9 o'clock introduced

The Governor concluded his address by eulostic references to President Clavela elicited wild applause, and when he promised that the State of New York would cast her electoral vote for the Democratic ticket, the great audience broke into vociferous and prolonged cheers. It was 10 c'clock when the Governor said his farewell words and retired amid thunders of applause.

An overflow meeting was held at the rink, which was addressed by ex-Senator George S Raines, of Rochester. Both meetings continued until 11 o'clok, at which hour the streets were yet filled with parading clubs and drum corps.

Washington Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journe. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 .- Senator Turple is deliver ing political speeches in West Virginia. He spoke of Martinsburg last night. The Senator is on his way

to Indiana, Mrs. Cameron Moore and Miss Grace E. Moore, of Delphi, Ind., are at the Hotel Johnson. Miss Mabel Ward, of Lafavette, daughter of en-

Congressman Thomas B. Ward, was to-day promoted from \$900 to \$1,200 in the Third Auditor's Office. Miss Ada H. Beals, of Indiana, has resigned a onethousand-dollar position in the General Land Office. The Schultz Gas-fixture and Art Metal Company of Baltimore was to-day awarded

the contract for combination electric-light and gas fixtures for the public building at For Wayne at \$1,107. The Robert Mitchell Company, o Cincinnati, was awarded the contract for the furnt ture of the building at \$2,388. Bids were opened to-day in the office of the superintendent of the Treasury Department for the manufacturing and placing in position in complete working order, in the court-house and postoffice building a

New Albany, of certain combination gas and electric light fixtures. The bidders were the Schultz Gas-fix-tures and Art Metal Company, of Baltimore. \$1,152 R. Hollings, Boston, \$2.018; J. B. McCoy, New York, \$1,188; McHenry & Co., Cincinnati, \$1,240; Horn, Francon & Forsyth Company, Philadelphia, \$1,540.

The Outlook at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 13 .- The situation in still hopeful. The only alarming feature is the sule den outbreak of the fever at South Jacksonville There are ten cases there. Dr. Porter has agreed to open and maintain a hospital there, provided the Auxiliary Association will furnish a building and equipment. The question of payment for private property destroyed in process of general disin-fection is causing much discussion. The government will not reimburse those who are able to stand the loss. The refugees will not be allowed to return to the city until the proposed general disinfection has New cases, 31; deaths. 3; total cases, 3.536; total deaths, 311. Deaths: Mrs. H. H. Hunter, John Bohlander, and an infant of Mrs. Thomas Roberts.

Of the new cases only six were white. Losses by Fire.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Oct. 13 .- The Depot Hotel burned this morning at 4 o'clock, the guests and employes narrowly escaping with their lives, money, jewelry and clothing. The loss on the building and furniture will amount to \$17,000; insured for WINONA, Minn., Oct. 13-The postoffice block, oc

cupied by A. McNeib & Co., wholesale stationers, the Western Union telegraph, the Masonic Templare and others, was burned to-night. The McNeib property adjoining, a three-story brick building, was also destroyed. The losses will aggregate \$75,000. The contents of the postoffice were removed "Long Joha" Westworth Mortally Ill. CHICAGO, Oct. 13 .- The Hon. John Wentworth,

familiarly known as "Long John," on account of his some weeks ago, and physicians state that his death is only a question of a very short time. Mr. Wentworth was a pioneer of Chicago. He printed the first paper here, back in the forties. He has been Mayor of the city, and represented a Chicago district in Congress for a number of terms. He is seventy-four years old. New Phase of the Chinese Exclusion Act. MONTREAL, Oct. 13 .- Mung Koow, a Chinese mer-

chant of this city, was prevented from visiting New York on business during the week, under the new American Chinese exclusion act. a naturalized British subject. when he applied at the United States consulate here he was told that he could not cross the boundary, as the exclusion act covered his case. He stated that be was a British subject, and expressed his intention of

testing the matter in the courts, if it can be done. Steamship News. BALTIMORE, Oct. 13 .- Arrived: Maryland, from

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13 .- Arrived: Mentmore, from NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- Arrived: La Bourgogne, rom Havre; City of Richmond, from Liverpoo LONDON, Oct. 13.-Passed Browhead: Servia, from New York. Off the Lizard: La Garaque, from Now York, for Havre.

Fatal Accident at a Crossing. SANDWICH, Mass., Oct. 13 .- A Boston-bound passenger train on the Old Colony railroad struck a carriage, this afterneon, near West Barnstable, contains ing Henry A. Cowell and wife and Howard M. Lovels and wife, all of Osterville. Cowell was instantly killed and Lovell is reported dying. The two ladie were conveyed to Boston, but it is not expected they will live to reach the hospital

Little Girl Burned to Death. MEXICO, Mo., Oct. 13 .- Minnie Boyd, aged seven, was burned to death Thursday night, at her home, her dress catching fire from a grate. The smoke suffocated her two baby sisters. The father was at work and the mother away from the house at the time.

Editor Sullivan. NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—John L. Sullivan has accepted the position of sporting editor of the New York Illustrated News.

To-Day's Church Services. Dr. Parkhurst, of Greencastle, will preach at Meridian-street Church this morning. The Rev. O. C. McCulloch will preach morn-

ng and evening at Plymouth Church. The Rev. John A. Broadus will again occupy the pulpit at the First Baptist Church to-day. Elder L. H. Jameson is to occupy the pulpit at the Central Christian Church this morning. The Rev. Dr. Bigger, of Tiffin, U., will deliver the morning sermon at the Tabernaole to-day,

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